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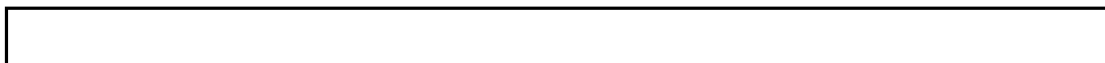
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18 Sept 62

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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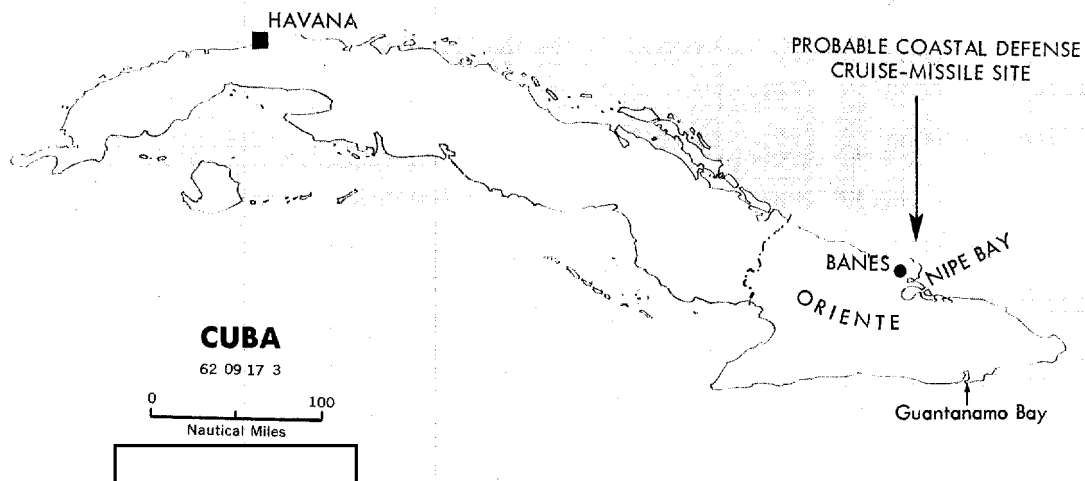
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18 September 1962

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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### DAILY BRIEF

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Cuba: [redacted] a coastal defense cruise-missile site has been installed near Banes in Oriente Province, probably to defend the Nipe Bay area.

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The range of this missile system has not been established, but it is believed to be approximately 30 n. m. The construction of additional sites to defend other Cuban ports and beaches is considered likely. [redacted] (Map)

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USSR: [ ] the Soviet Navy may be undertaking an extensive conversion program of its "W"-class submarines, using the "Long Bin" modification to make them missile firing.]

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[The "Long Bin" conversion is believed to have four cruise-missile launching tubes. The "Twin Cylinder" missile conversion of the "W", which has been detected on four boats, may have been an interim program.]

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East Germany: [Party officials [ ] have been told that the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party will be held in late November to hear the results of Ulbricht's recent meetings with Khrushchev.]

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[One SED party official has claimed that a German peace treaty will be signed before the congress meets.]

[No announcement of the forthcoming meeting of the congress is likely until Ulbricht completes his current visit to Rumania, probably the middle of this week.]

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DAILY BRIEF

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**\*Communist China:** Peiping's scathing attack on "Yugoslav revisionism" in the People's Daily editorial of 17 September reverts to the level of invective employed during the height of the Sino-Soviet controversy. The attack is timed to precede Soviet President Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade from 24 September to 4 October.

In contrast to Khrushchev's description of Yugoslavia as socialist, the editorial asserts flatly that "Yugoslavia has ceased to be a socialist country."

The editorial especially scores Tito's views on economic cooperation between bloc and non-bloc countries. It also implicitly criticizes Khrushchev's article in the September World Marxist Review, which suggested the possibility of economic cooperation between CEMA and the Common Market.

The Chinese probably anticipate that Brezhnev's visit will be a prelude to closer cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR which will afford occasions for further attacks on Khrushchev's policies. In July, while a Yugoslav economic team was in Moscow, an agreement was reached that will allow Yugoslavia to take part in some CEMA subcommittee meetings.

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DAILY BRIEF

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Brazil: Recent political compromises have made President Goulart's political position somewhat more secure for the next several months.

On 15 September, the Congress set the plebiscite on abandonment of the parliamentary system for 6 January. It also empowered Goulart to name a provisional cabinet without parliamentary approval, an arrangement which allowed congressmen to return to campaigning for the 7 October elections.

The provisional cabinet has been named by Goulart and is to take office today. It is led by two men who have been active in Goulart's recent maneuvers to gain power from Congress.

Prime Minister Hermes Lima, a lawyer who has been described as "a leftist socialist with Communist leanings," has served as head of the President's civil staff and in the Brochado da Rocha cabinet as labor minister.

Minister of War General Amaury Kruel, who has frequently switched political loyalties in the past, has been head of Goulart's military household during the recent rise of military commanders supporting the President's ambitions.

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Syria: The 18-man cabinet formed by Khalid al-Azm on 17 September after five days of maneuvering ranges over such a wide political spectrum that it will have serious difficulty in working together.

Azm, who is a forceful and astute politician, will probably dominate his colleagues. At the same time, he will have a problem in retaining the cooperation of the army leadership, which regards him with suspicion. The key ministry of defense post has been retained by Army Commander in Chief General Zahr al-Din.

Five members of the previous cabinet were retained, including Bashir al-Azmah, who was prime minister and now becomes deputy prime minister. At least seven posts are held by persons identified with reform-minded elements.

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Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

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